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The patients were promptly removed from the ship on her arrival in Hongkong, the ship quarantined for two days and disinfected, being liberated on the 7th of this month.

Under the circumstances, I have not felt warranted in taking any further precautions here.

The outbreak of smallpox, after a prolonged stay in this port, where there has not occurred a single case of smallpox this season, save 2 removed from ships from China, with which the cases on the *America Maru* can not possibly have been connected, is somewhat remarkable.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### TURKEY.

#### *Sanitary report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 207.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 25, 1899.*

SIR: The number of deaths registered in Constantinople during the fortnight from the 2d to the 16th instant was 564, of which 5 were from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, 6 from measles, 19 from smallpox, and 15 from typhoid fever. I hope next week to be able to state, also, the number of deaths from pneumonia, having asked for such information from the bureau de la mortalité at the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission. I am sorry not to be able to state how many deaths occur from influenza. This epidemic is not so widespread as it was in 1890, but its course is long; it lasts for weeks and weeks. It has a short course when it proves fatal. We have to deal also with the epidemic of mumps, which for the moment is of light form. The sanitary news from the provinces states that diphtheria is raging in the villages surrounding the Lebanon.

Dr. Crendiropulos, the sanitary inspector of Camaran, has sent a report dated November 23, 1898, dealing with the epidemic of beriberi which broke out on board the *Nour el Bahr*. This boat was recently built at Genoa, in Italy, and was sailing in the Red Sea. She had food provisions of good quality and she did not have any contact with places where said epidemic did exist. Very probably among her passengers there were some from Sudan, where the epidemic of beriberi exists endemically, as it is stated. The symptoms which said illness presents are in its beginning œdema in the feet, muscular pains, and very often creeping, giddiness, and unsteadiness of the gait, namely, when the patient is tired and when the eyes are shut. Tendon-reflexes are diminished. There is no fever but there is tachycardia. The œdema of the feet rises gradually to the legs and thighs, to chest and face. In such a case the constriction of the chest makes its appearance, and from day to day it gets stronger. Giddiness and vomiting must be added to the above-referred symptoms. Constipation is very strong and micturition is rare; no albuminuria. At the end of the illness paralysis of the abductors and adductors appears, and gradually said paralysis, extends to the muscles of the legs as well as to those of the chest, and the patient dies from asphyxia. Very often there is an amelioration in the condition of the patient, and as a consequence the restitutio ad integrum is to be hoped when, at once, without any appreciable reason, the patient

gets worse and death supervenes unexpectedly. The cases which do not prove fatal have a very slow evolution. Dr. Crendiropulos does not mention the number of patients nor of deaths of the *Nour el Bahr*.

*Pilgrimage to Mecca.*—The arrival of the pilgrims for the pilgrimage of the present year has already begun. It is announced that about 10,000 pilgrims have already landed at Djiddah. Though the Camaran lazaretto is not yet complete, the pilgrims who undergo quarantine are supplied with distilled fresh water. I have already reported previously about the installation in said lazaretto of distilling-water machines and others for the fabrication of ice. In the lazaretto of Abu-Saad distilled water is supplied by the *Zulal*, a tugboat, the name of which (*Zulal*) means nectar. Said ship was built at Genoa for providing distilled water to the lazaretto of Abu-Saad, and to the cities of the Red Sea, where pure water does not exist, as at Yambo. At Camaran this year there are 4 women nurses, engaged from Egypt, for the women pilgrims who undergo quarantine.

I have the honor to forward a printed French copy of the *Mouvement General du pelerinage du Hedjaz* of last year, 1897-1898.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Epizootic bulletin.*

[Inclosure—Translated in this Bureau from official report.]

*Mersin.*—January 16, 1899. The epidemic of bovine plague which prevailed in the Sandjak of Kozan has disappeared. The vilayet of Adana is consequently free from epizootic disease.

*Sillivrie.*—January 17. Bovine plague made its appearance December 28, 1898, at the village of Tchaouchlou and at a farm in the vicinity.

*Constantinople.*—January 29. Glanders is reported at the stables of the Ak-Saray and Chichli tramways.

The epidemic of smallpox which prevailed at Yakadjik has ceased. The disease has, however, appeared at Eren-Keny.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**AUSTRALIA—Melbourne.**—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 458,610. Total number of deaths, 675, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 5; measles, 8; influenza, 5; whooping cough, 14, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**BAHAMAS—Nassau.**—Two weeks ended January 31, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

**FRANCE—St. Etienne.**—Two weeks ended January 15, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 664, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 80 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GERMANY—Glauchau.**—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including measles, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.